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The People's Press.

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HANGING A FIEND.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

LA CYGNE, Kan., Aug. 21, 1873.

If old man Bender had been known to have had a brother living in Eastern Kansas there could have been little doubt expressed but what J. C. Keller, the German murderer, who was hung here last evening by the people of Linn county, was the brother of Old Bender.

Like him, he could boast of more than one murder, and, like him, he was callous alike to pity, fear and remorse. Now that the excitement of last evening's tragedy has passed away, and only the body of the executed murderer remains to remind us of the past week's murder and lynching, it is no difficult matter to write a clear and concise history of Keller's diabolism in this section of Kansas, and to trace home to him, besides the four murders of last Sunday night, the death of two other murdered persons, one his first wife, murdered in childbirth, and the other a young man, a partner of his, who disappeared at his house very mysteriously, and whom the entire neighborhood suspected to have been murdered and the body concealed by Keller; and although a diligent search was made for the missing body, nothing was ever heard or seen of it after its disappearance.

Since the murder of Mrs. Keller and the Boyd family, last Monday night, additional atrocities committed by this human fiend have been brought to light. Not long after he made his settlement in Scott township, Linn county, his wife was taken very sick. The physician in attendance asserted that the sickness was caused by ill usage, which brought on the pains of childbirth. The night before Mrs. Keller died the physician instructed Keller to send for him if Mrs. Keller should feel worse during the night. She was suffering from kicks and bruises inflicted by her brutal husband a few days before. In the night, the neighbors living a mile distant, were horrified by hearing a series of horrible screams and cries of agony. These cries continued all night and ceased about daylight. When the neighbors called on the following morning they found Keller sitting smoking stolidly and unconcerned beside his dead wife and child. She had died in childbirth. On the second of March following Keller married his wife, who was a young, sprightly country girl, residing near La Cygne.

This second marriage proved no happier than the first one. The old German and his young American wife lived peaceably only for a short time, when the ungovernable temper and brutality of the old man rendered life intolerable for the girl. In one of these domestic difficulties old Keller kicked his wife out of doors and threw her clothing out after her. She sought refuge and shelter on the following day (June 7) with her brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Hope, who resides not far from Keller's house. The mere fact that Hope had afforded his wife shelter and protection seemed to give Keller great offence. He stormed and swore and threatened to kill and burn up the family, and at once filed a suit for a divorce, charging his wife, Sarah Keller with abandonment. His wife, through her attorney, Colonel James D. Snoddy, filed a counter bill for divorce, on the plea of abuse and desertion, and claiming alimony. This was done on the 4th of the present month. This last act on the part of the wife appeared to rouse all the fiercest passions within the heart of the old villain. He went home and secretly watched an opportunity to murder and destroy the woman who had dared to brave his anger, and worse than all, to attempt to obtain his property. There in his lonely cabin, the scene of two former murders, he plotted and planned the bloody holocaust of last Sunday night.

On the evening in question he was seated in his cabin door smoking his little wooden pipe, gloomily and alone, when a neighbor named Hafley passed the cabin. In conversation with Keller, Hafley informed him that his wife had gone to stay all night with Mrs. Boyd and her two children, at a little cabin about one mile distant, and that Mr. Boyd had gone over to a neighbor's house to stay all night with a threshing machine, so as to be ready to thresh on Monday morning. Old Keller cursed his wife, cursed Hope, cursed Boyd and every one who had given his young wife shelter. It was then he planned the murder, waiting till the gloom of night had cast its shadows over the lonely prairie. Old Keller brooded over his horrible intentions, first putting on a pair of linen overalls to protect his clothing from the spattering blood, he pulled his rusty, brown cap over his eyes, and, with his axe in his hand, started out across the dark, deserted fields. How he reached the house is easily explained. His tracks were trailed as plainly as though he had blazed his own tracks with his death-dealing axe. The house where the murder was committed was a common prairie shanty, 14 by 16 feet, one story high, built over a cellar; there was one window and one door; in one corner of the shanty was a bed. It is generally supposed, from the position of the bodies found after the fire, that both of the women were asleep in this bed when the murderer arrived. The theory of the murder is explained as follows:—Keller approached the cabin while the helpless inmates were asleep, and had no difficulty in obtaining entrance.

Mrs. Boyd lay upon the front side of the bed with her little four months old infant sleeping happily and innocently upon her left arm; at her feet lay another little darling, two years old, sleeping peacefully, while behind Mrs. Boyd and next the wall lay the object of the stealthy murderer's wrath—Mrs. Keller. Guided by the heavy breathing of the woman the devil incarnate raised his axe over his head and brought it down with crushing force upon the forehead of Mrs. Boyd, killing her instantly. This noise no doubt awoke Mrs. Keller. She sprang up in bed, and recognizing her dreaded and cruel husband in the gloom of the cabin sprang in terror toward the door. But the pitiless devil was not to be foiled in his vengeance. The shrieking wife had only reached the door, when down came the deadly axe for a second time, smashing Mrs. Keller's skull and laying her lifeless and quivering upon the threshold.

The two mothers were now both silent and dead. But yet the cold-hearted devil was not satisfied. The little children now became alarmed and cried out in their terror. With another blow the two-year-old child was killed, and yet the horrible deed was not complete. He next proceeded to outrage the persons of the women, as his undergarments afterwards proved, after which he set fire to the cabin and started home, leaving the little baby uninjured to die in the flames, as no marks of violence were discovered on its half-burnt body, found next morning.

The murderer now stealthily went homewards. Reaching a creek or slough between the burning house and his own gloomy den, he waded into the water and proceeded to cleanse from his person the bloody stains. His overalls he washed, the axe he had left in the burning house, he tore the bloody portions from the front of his shirt, below the bosom, and the left sleeve, which was also soaked in gore; he also tore away, leaving many spots of blood upon the bosom. He then went home, hung his overalls up to dry, concealed his shirt, hid his moccasins in the cellar and went to bed to sleep.

About daylight on Monday morning, neighbor Habey, who resided not far from the scene of the tragedy, awoke, and, looking out of his window, discovered a pillar of smoke where last night had stood Boyd's cabin. He hurried to the scene of the fire, where his horrified gaze met with this picture:—

The shanty had crumbled down to a thin layer of hot coals and ashes, which formed a layer upon the cellar floor. In the right hand corner of the cellar, just beneath where the bed had stood, lay the bodies of the Boyd family. Mrs. Boyd was found upon her back; her arms and legs were nearly all consumed, her forehead was beaten in, and upon her left arm lay a small, black piece of burnt, calcined flesh, about the size of a small rabbit. It was all that remained of the infant of Boyd. The other child was all consumed, except the head and hands. Mrs. Keller lay upon her face where she had fallen in her attempt to escape through the door. Her head was also crushed in, and her legs and arms nearly all consumed.

Mr. Hafley at once aroused his neighbors, and all instinctively sought the house of the hated Keller. He was found coolly and calmly engaged in eating his solitary breakfast. He appeared very little surprised at the announcement of the murders and the fire. He appeared to be stupidly skeptical of the death of the murdered persons, for he sneeringly asked, "How do you know they are dead people; perhaps they are sheep or calves?" He reluctantly accompanied the crowd to the scene of the murder, where he was confronted with the charred remains of the murdered women and children. He trembled somewhat at first, but soon recovered his *sang froid*, and, lighting his pipe, commenced to smoke. "What are those bodies?" demanded the exasperated crowd of the stolid German. "Oh, them," he replied, "why they look like sheeps' bones." The crowd now searched his house. They found his overalls, his bloody shirt, hid behind a jar; blood in his bed, and his moccasins in the cellar. Keller finished his interrupted breakfast, and appeared to be quite indifferent whether he was arrested or not. The inquest found evidence sufficient to charge him with the murder, and Sheriff Croxton at once took the cold-blooded old villain into custody, and removed him to La Cygne for safety, as the Scott township people were talking of lynch him at once.

Keller was brought here to La Cygne and a preparatory examination had and his trial set for the next term of court. The murderer sent for Col. J. D. Snoddy, and deeded over to him all his property if he would defend him. This seemed to exasperate the people beyond control and sealed the doom of the blood-stained villain.

All day on Tuesday runners were hurrying over the praries west of La Cygne, and on Tuesday night a very large mass meeting of about 1,000 people met at Elm Grove school-house, where a formal discussion of the case was had. The whole of Scott township and the neighboring country were present. The grief-stricken Boyd was assured of vengeance. A formal vote of the assembled multitude decided that all should proceed in a body to La Cygne, take Keller from jail, try him, and hang him next day. Invitations were sent out to all the people to attend the execution, and Dr. Dallas, of Twin Springs, was elected captain of the multitude.

About seven o'clock next morning a rumor reached La Cygne of the approach of a body of 500 armed men from the western side of Linn county. The sheriff at once placed the menaced criminal in a sewing machine wagon, and in charge of a young man named Armsby Way, and bade him drive rapidly as possible to Paola with the prisoner. Fifteen minutes later the town was filled with armed men, who rode into town from all directions. A freight train which had just arrived was seized and closely searched and the town closely picketed. A party rode up to a little cabin near the main street, used as a jail, where Sheriff Croxton sat calmly awaiting their approach.

"Bring forth Keller, Mr. Sheriff!" said the excited crowd.

"He is not here," replied the Sheriff; "he is gone!"

The crowd rushed into the jail and discovered the flight of the murderer, when they turned their rage upon Croxton, pulling their revolvers upon him. They placed the muzzles to his head and fiercely demanded the surrender or a revealment of the place of his concealment. The Sheriff stubbornly denied knowledge of Keller's whereabouts, and, in response to the abuse and threats of the mob, dared them to further violence; and, calling some of the more abusive by name, told them they would not dare to use such language had they not a mob to back them.

Meantime Mr. Way with his sullen, manacled prisoner, had made their way across a corn field north of the town, and started in a wagon toward Paola. The fugitives had not proceeded far upon their way before it was discovered that the new iron axels of the sewing machine wagon were heating. The iron expanded and the wheels became locked. Way stopped on the prairie and took off the wheels to cool them. The murderer sat cool and apparently unconcerned at the danger of delay. He knew that avengers were thus upon his trail, and that the cloud of dust upon the far distant hill was caused by the approach of 500 armed men. He lighted his pipe and talked calmly about his manacles and his chances of escape. Mr. Way, finding escape impossible by a straight run, as the mob was then fast approaching, bade Kellar to run into the bush and lie down, while he would attempt to lead the mob astray from his trail. Keller hobbled down into the tall grass, and Way drove his wagon rapidly over the hill. The advance of the mob soon overtook him and demanded the whereabouts of their prey. This Mr. Way refused to impart, when threats were made, while a dozen revolvers were pointed at his head, that if the prisoner escaped his life should be forfeited. Just at this instant a portion of the mob, which had been beating in the bush, cried out, "Here he is! We have got him!" and Keller was dragged forth from his lair. He said nothing, did not appear to be at all alarmed, but got into the wagon and was driven back to La Cygne. It was decided to hang him at once, but on his request that he be permitted to make a will in favor of his little girl, he was given in charge of a committee, who took him to the Harland House, where a dinner was ordered for the party.

Keller was conducted to the hotel table, where a very good dinner was served him and the lynchers. He ate ravenously of the food before him, and chatted and laughed as unconcernedly as though it was his wedding dinner instead of his last meal on earth. After dinner he was taken to the office of Mr. D. S. Kelley, where a will was drawn up by Mr. John Bently, a lawyer of this place, in which he set aside the previous transfer of his property to his attorney, Soddy, and bequeathed his estate to a daughter by his first wife. During this business a determined attempt was made on the part of the authorities to save the life of the villain, but the mob quietly resisted all argument and proceeded with their programme.

About three o'clock on Wednesday the mob started with their prisoner towards the woods, where, in a nice, cool shady grove, about a mile from town, the Court of Judge Lynch was organized. There were about twelve or fifteen hundred people present. Among the crowd there were many ladies, seated in buggies and spring wagons; the children were out in swarms; all came to see the hanging, just as a crowd will go to a picnic. General Charles Blair, acting Circuit Judge, addressed the crowd in about one hour's very eloquent speech in favor of leaving the prisoner's life to the action of the law. The prisoner sat as cool and unconcerned as though nothing was about to happen. Mr. Goro, of the La Cygne *Journal*, endeavored to administer spiritual comfort, but the prisoner refused to pray or ask forgiveness. He continued to tell lies up to the last minute, and laughed when found out in them. Said he did not care about dying. The formality of a trial having been gone through, the prisoner was asked whether he had aught to say for himself. He said "No; but I would like to have another smoke."

The committee of twelve now reported seven for hanging and three for a legal trial. The Captain now addressed the mob:—

"Gentlemen, here is your man; I turn him over to you. I think he ought to have a legal trial; but do as you please with him. Some of you come forward and take him."

No one stepped forward until Mr. Boyd, the father and husband of the dead and mangled victims, walked towards the stolid old murderer. Six men and boys followed him, and the old man was put into a wagon.

He knelt down on a plank used as a seat, and a handkerchief was put over his eyes. When he was asked if he had aught to say—"Yes," he replied; "I am not the guilty man. I hope to meet you all in that world I now go to. I am innocent."

Mr. Boyd now placed a common rope halter over Keller's dirty neck, saying:—"This I do to the man that murdered my poor wife and children."

"You are mistaken, Boyd," answered Keller; "you have got the wrong man."

The body hung about forty-five minutes, when the Sheriff rode out and cut it down. Thus ended one of the most remarkable tragedies in the history of Kansas.

AN ANGEL IN A SALOON.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

One afternoon in the month of June, 1870, a lady in deep mourning, followed by a child, entered one of the fashionable saloons in the city of N——. The writer happened to be passing at the time, and impelled by curiosity, followed her in to see what would ensue. Stepping up to the bar and addressing the proprietor, who happened to be present, she said:

"Sir, can you assist me? I have no home, no friends, and am not able to work."

He glanced at her and the child, with a mingled look of curiosity and pity.—Evidently he was much surprised to see a woman in such a place begging, but without asking any questions, gave her some change, and turning to those present, he said:

"Gentlemen, here is a lady in distress. Can't some of you help her a little?"

They cheerfully acceded to the request, and soon a purse of two dollars was made up and put in her hand.

"Madam," said the gentleman who gave her the money, "why do you come to a saloon? It isn't a proper place for a lady, and why are you driven to such a step?"

"Sir," said the lady, "I know it is not a proper place for me to be in, and you ask me why I am driven to such a step. I will tell you in one short word"—pointing to a bottle behind the counter labled whiskey—"that is what brought me here—Wiskey!"

"I was once happy and surrounded with all the luxuries which wealth could procure, and with a fond and indulgent husband. But in an evil hour he was tempted, and not possessing the will to resist the temptation, fell, and in one short year my dream of happiness was over, my home forever desolate, and the kind husband and the wealth which some called mine, lost, lost, never to return, and all by the accursed wine cup.

"You see before you only a wreck of my former self, homeless and friendless, and nothing left me in this world but this little child;" weeping bitterly, she affectionately caressed the golden curls that shaded a face of exquisit lovliness.—Regaining her composure and turning to the proprietor of the saloon, she continued:

"Sir, the reason I occasionally enter a place like this is to implore those who deal in the deadly poison to desist, to stop a business that spreads desolation, ruin, poverty and starvation. Think one moment of your own loved ones, and then imagine them in the situation I am in.—I appeal to your better nature, I appeal to your heart, for I know you possess a kind one, to retire from a business so ruinous to your patrons.

"Did you know the money you take across the bar is the same as taking the bread out of the mouths of the famished wives and children of your customers? That it strips the clothes from their backs, deprives them of all the comforts of this life, and throws unhappiness, misery, crime and desolation into their once happy home! Oh! sir, I implore, beseech and pray you to retire from a business which will make you blush to own you are engaged in before your fellow men, and enter one that will not only be profitable to you but to your fellow creatures also. You will excuse me if I have spoken too plainly, but I assure you that I could not help it when I thought of the misery, the suffering and the unhappiness it has caused me."

"Madam, I am not offended," he answered in a voice husky with emotion, "but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said."

"Mama," said the little child—who, meantime, had been spoken to by some of the gentlemen present—taking hold of her mother's hand, "these gentlemen wish me to sing 'Little Bessie,' to them. Shall I do so?"

"Yes my darling if they wish you to."

They all joined in the request, and placing her in a chair, she sang in a sweet childlike voice the following beautiful song:

Out in the gloomy night sadly I roam
I have no mother dear, no pleasant home;
No one cares for me, no one would cry
Even if poor little Bessie would die.
Weary and tired I've been wandering all day,
Asking for work, but I'm too small they say;
On the damp ground I must now lay my head,
Father's a drunkard and mother is dead.

"We were so happy till father drank rum,
Then all our sorrow and trouble begun;
Mother grew pale and wept every day—
Baby and I were too hungry to play;
Slowly they faded till one summer night
Found their dead faces all silent and white,
Then with big tears slowly dropping I said
Father's a drunkard and mother is dead.

"Oh, if the temperance men only could find
Poor, wretched father and talk very kind;
If they would stop him from drinking, then
I should be so happy again.
Is it too late, temperance men? Please try
Or poor little Bessie must soon starve and die.
All the day long I've been begging for bread;
Father's a drunkard and mother is dead!"

The games of billiards were left unfinished, the cards were thrown aside, and the unemptied glass remained on the counter; all had pressed near, some with curiosity, some with pity beaming in their eyes, entranced with the musical voice and beauty of the child, who seemed better fitted to be with angels above than in such a place.

The scene I shall never forget to my dying day, and the sweet cadence of her musical voice still rings in my ears and every word of the song as it dropped from her lips, sank into the hearts of those gathered around her.

With her golden hair falling carelessly around her shoulders, her face of almost ethereal beauty, and looking so trustingly and comfortingly upon the gentlemen around, her beautiful eyes illuminated with a light that seemed not of this earth, she formed a picture of purity and innocence worth the genius of a poet or painter.

At the close of the song many were weeping; men who had not shed a tear for years, now wept like children. One young man who had resisted with scorn the pleadings of a loving mother and the entreaties to strive to lead a better life, to desist from a course that was wasting his fortune and ruining his health, now approached the child, and taking both her little hands in his, while tears streamed downed his pale cheeks, exclaimed with deep emotion.—

"God bless you, my little angel! you have saved me from ruin and disgrace, from poverty and a drunkard's grave.—If there are angels on earth you are one; God bless you! God bless you!" and putting a bill in the hands of the mother, said: "Please accept this trifle as a token of my regard and esteem, for your little girl has done me a kindness I can not repay. And remember whenever you are in want, you will find me a true friend," at the same time giving her his name and address.

Taking her child by the hand she turned to go, but pausing at the door said:

"God bless you, gentlemen. Accept the heart-felt thanks of a poor, friendless woman for the kindness and courtesy you have shown her." Before any one could reply, she was gone.

A silence of several minutes ensued which was at length broken by the proprietor, who exclaimed:

"Gentlemen that lady was right, and I have sold my last glass of whiskey; if any of you want more, you will have to go elsewhere."

"And I have drank my last glass of whiskey," said a young man who had a deep interest in his welfare—as sunk too low ever to reform. "There is a temperance organization in this city called the 'Temperance Honor,' and at their next meeting I shall send up my name to be admitted. Who will go with me?"

"I—I—I—and I," several exclaimed in a chorous, and fifteen names were added to his.

True to his word the owner of the saloon where this scene was enacted, disposed of his entire stock the next day, and is now engaged in an honorable business.

Would to heaven that lady with her little one could have gone into every hamlet, town throughout the country and met with like results!"

Curiosities of Wedlock.

In 1853 the owner of a thrifty little farm in the luxuriant region of Kentucky, known as the Blue-grass country, was a comely widow, whose bereaved condition had tempted more than one matrimonial pretender to offer futile suit for succession. It was believed, indeed, by the neighbors that she had determined to accept no second liege-lord; but one day, in the autumn of the year mentioned, a dusty wayfarer on the public highway leading through the farm thought he detected a less selfish disposition in the hospitable lady of the grange. A stranger in the place, pausing at her doorway to ask for a drink of water, this astute individual was asked to enter and take temporary rest; and so ingratiated himself by his deferential manner that the kind hearted widow did not hesitate to give an affirmative answer to his request for permission to call again. He was a respectably educated Irishman of the better class, traveling in quest of some farm superintendency, and resolved at once to remain in the neighborhood for a while. His second call was followed by a third, and that by another. In short, before the neighbors had fairly exhausted their stock of wonder at the strange acquaintance they were informed that the widow and the late wayfarer were engaged to be married.

When the wedding took place it was a further scandal to the gossips that, as the bride was a Baptist and the bridegroom a Roman Catholic, and each firm in their respective faiths, there were two ceremonies, one in a Protestant and one in a Catholic church. Unpopular as the match was in any light, this doubling of the bond was regarded as ominous of not more than half the usual certainties of matrimonial union, and public sentiment predicted that no good would come of it. Sure enough, after a while the Irish husband suddenly disappeared from Kentucky, wrote briefly to his wife from this city that he had been abruptly summoned to Europe on business requiring immediate attention and set sail on the day upon which his strange letter was dated. The next news for the deserted lady was a report of the loss of his vessel at sea with all on board; and as five or six years passed away without contrary intelligence from him or anybody else, the widow discarded her robes of mourning and gave her still desirable hand to a third husband. But, as the reader has probably suspected, the Celtic rover was not dead. Two or three years after the remarriage of the lady of the grange the latter learned, to her dismay, that he survived the peril of the sea somewhere abroad, would not disturb her by returning to this country, and counselled her to make her present social status good by obtaining a divorce from him.

At once withdrawing from wedlock, the horrified woman did procure a divorce; after which she and her last husband were remarried. Thus twice wedded to two successive lords the lady should have been matrimonially settled in life at last. It seemed, however, that the story was not yet ended. In 1861 she was once more a widow, and the eccentric gentleman in Ireland, hearing of it, crossed the sea once more upon another visit to Kentucky. Once more he appeared at the door of the farm house as a dusty, thirsty wayfarer, was recognized by the same hospital hostess, and in very penitent fashion, renewed his old suit. Unspeakable was the fresh scandal of the neighbors when they heard that the pair were to be married for the third time! but, for all that, the wedding took place; though only in the Protestant form on this occasion, as the bridegroom had renounced his Catholicism; and the union has been exemplary in its harmony and happiness ever since. The story is given to the Clarksville (Mo.) *Sentinel* by a former elder of the Baptist Congregation in which the thrice-married husband and wife are now zealous communicants, and he thinks its illustration of the pluralities of matrimony possible within these statute and canon laws is more curious, if not more romantic than the average invention of the novelist.—*World.*

"I Kiss Your Hand."

Kissing the hand is a national custom in Austria. A gentleman on meeting a lady with whom he is acquainted, especially if she be young and handsome, kisses her hand. At the Reinof last evening a young man who is paying his addresses to a young lady, on taking his seat at the supper table, around which the family were seated, kissed the mother's hand and also the hand of his affianced. It is very common to see a gentleman kiss a lady's hand on the street, on meeting or parting with her. If you give a beggar-woman in the street a few coppers she either kisses your hand or says: "I kiss your hand." We have had our hands kissed twenty times since we have been in Austria by chamber-maids, beggars, and on one occasion by an old man. The words "kiss your hand" appear to be the same in German as in English, or at least it sounds the same. The gentlemen kiss the hands of married women as well as the single, and it is taken as an ordinary salutation and a token of respect. American ladies are startled when they first experience the application of this custom, but soon submit to it with a good grace. The children also, when presented to a stranger, take their hand and kiss it, showing that it is a custom to which they are educated from their cradles.

AN IMMENSE FORTUNE.

Two Ladies of Madison, Georgia fall Heir to Twelve Millions of Dollars in France—They Leave for Europe to Claim their Princely Fortune next Week.

In our issue of yesterday, we stated the fact that two ladies of Madison, Georgia, had fallen heir to an immense estate in France. The rumor was in circulation about a week or ten days ago that a lady living in Wilkes county had received intelligence that she was the heir to about eight millions of dollars. But it now turns out, upon the most reliable and unmistakable evidence, that Mrs. Virginia M. Campbell and her neice, Mrs. Elvira Chambers, of Madison, Georgia, are entitled to not eight, but twelve millions of dollars, now awaiting in France to be claimed by these fortunate ladies. Mrs. Campbell is a widow, about seventy years of age. Her niece, Mrs. Chambers, is also a widow, aged about thirty-six. The vast property which they have inherited belongs to the Rennauleau estate. Information in regard to it was received by them about three months since, and by the advice of a gentleman in Madison, who says that he was a law partner of Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, they at once wrote to the latter at London, asking him what course to pursue in the matter. Mr. Benjamin, after thoroughly investigating the case, wrote to Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Chambers that there was not a question of doubt in regard to their claim, and advised them to come on to Europe at once.

The property descends to these ladies through a Mrs. Rennauleau, grand-mother of Mrs. Campbell, and great grand-mother of Mrs. Chambers. Mrs. Campbell's maiden name was Maguire, and that of her mother, Mademoiselle Rennaulean. They are connected with one of the best families in France.

It appears that a certain party who once resided in the United States, and for a number of years transacted business for several old refugee St. Domingo families living in Augusta in connection with their indemnities from the French Government for their losses in that island, became aware some time ago that the huge estate was waiting in France to be claimed. He, therefore, hurried post haste to that country, hunted up a remote branch of the Rennauleau family, and succeeded in marrying one of the female members of it.—He then presented proofs of the death of all of the American and nearer branches of the family, and claimed the estate for the distant branch into which he had married. Mr. Benjamin, in his letter to Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Chambers, remarks that this man will soon find out that the dead can be resurrected.

By the terms of an agreement between Mr. Benjamin and the two ladies, the former will take one-half of the whole amount of the estate, and the other half, six million dollars, will then fall to Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Chambers, the share of each being the neat little sum of three millions of dollars. Of the entire amount of Millions, seven millions and a half are in the Bank of France, and four millions and a half are in the hands of the Rothchilds, the celebrated bankers.

Mrs. Chambers is now making arrangements for the voyage of her aunt and herself to Europe. They will be accompanied by a lawyer from Savannah and Mr. Antoine Picquet, of Augusta, who go for the purpose of identifying them. They will also carry papers signed by old citizens of Augusta, proving their identity.—They will leave for Europe next Tuesday.

Mrs. Chambers was the observed of all observers while in Augusta, the story of her great good fortune and that of her aunt having become pretty well known in the community.

This windfall illustrates to the fullest extent that fact is stranger than fiction.—The two ladies named have suddenly been raised from moderate competence to immense wealth, and only wait a voyage across the Atlantic to step into their possessions.—*Savannah Republican, Aug. 22.*

Home after Business Hours.

The road along which the man of business travels in the pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait abit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection.—After a day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfayer needs something more than rest; he requires solace and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home.

Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, and welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for comforts and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministration that disincumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy, constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men!—Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortification and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own firesides.—The sober and industrious man's home should be made one.

A Pennsylvania young lady whose "pa struck ile" a few years ago, and who has since been at boarding-school, recently returned, and a party was given for her benefit. Upon the bottom of her invitation cards she caused to be inscribed "R. S. V. P." and one was sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who had also made his money by boaring. He did not go, but sent a card with the letters "D. S. C. C." Meeting him in the street, she asked him what the letters meant. "Tell me first what yours meant." "Oh, mine was French for 'Respond if you cannot accept.'" "Well, mine was English for 'Darn sorry I can't come.'"

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Democracy have settled the question as to what they will do with the Liberal Republicans. They have left them out of their renewed organization by the adoption of the old line Democratic platform of their Ohio brethren, noticed in these columns heretofore. Experience has taught that this is as it should be. We still hope, however, that the Liberal Republicans will act with that party which is defending the great principles of free government as it was administered in the early days of our Republic.

Ohio.

The political campaign in this State has commenced earnestly. The Democracy will bring a strong force of speakers into the contest. Gov. Noyes, the gubernatorial candidate for re-election, and the other candidates, Judge Thurman, Pendleton, Gen. Ward, Jewett, Morgan, Gen. Cary, L. D. Campbell, and others, all distinguished gentlemen, are stumping the State.

Virginia.

In this State the campaign will be unusually warm, and the political lines not only strictly drawn, but the contest between the races is assuming a very important attitude.

Massachusetts.

The Wilmington *Journal* says: "The contest over the Governorship in the Republican party of Massachusetts is likely to be handled in no respect apart from the final result. It will remove the mask from the pro-slavery virtuous man who contest the very right of this State, and Republicans throughout will expose the hypocritical cant of their own partisans to the gaze of the world in colors too plain to admit of a doubt as to the character of their leaders."

The Granges.

The Granges out West are thoroughly organized, and their work is becoming apparent in the considerable reduction of railroad freights on some of the long lines to and through the West. The farmers are thus beginning to show their power by their organization.

The farming interest is by far the largest and most important one in the country, numerically speaking, and hitherto they have never exercised their full power. The granger's movement if properly managed must redound to their benefit, as well as that of the whole country.

Reports from Maine express an unusual uneasiness among the Republican managers as to the result of the present canvass. The N. Y. *Herald* thinks that the most uneasiness arises from the large number of managers and the comparative scarcity of public plunder, and aptly quotes the following well-known anecdote:

A Western family of considerable size had the measles, and the worthy head consoled himself with the hope that there were not enough measles to "go round." So with these voracious Republicans, their uneasiness arises from the fear that there are not enough public offices in the State to reach all the seekers.

Hon. Henry S. Foote has been what we may call a fearless and aggressive politician, and the more distinguished his antagonists, the more trenchent were his blows. There has been a conflict of an irrepressible nature, existing between Hon. Jeff. Davis and Foote during their whole political life. They were rivals in Mississippi years before the war, and during the war, while Davis was President of the Confederacy and Foote in the Confederate Congress, Foote followed up his antagonist. Recently he again attacks Mr. Davis, and denounces him as a "fire-brand of mischief, and continues to do more harm to the South by his ridiculous and imprudent speeches, than a host of other men." Foote is courageous and talks plain and to the point.

DEATH OF REV. SYLVESTER WOLLE.—We regret to learn the death of this well-known and useful citizen of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolle had been suffering for a number of years, but until more recently he was not incapacitated from attending to the various duties which devolved upon him. As the head of the Publishing House of the Moravian Church in America his loss will be particularly felt.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY came forward to the relief of the State Agricultural Society and placed it on a sure foundation. All honor to the State Insurance Company. One good turn deserves another, and the people of North Carolina should remember but for the timely aid rendered the Agricultural Society, the present fair and perhaps all future ones would have gone under. We will publish an article from the *Agricultural Journal* next week.

THE STATE FAIR.—For the information of our readers who take an interest in the matter, we publish the following notice of the 13th annual State Fair of the N. C. Agricultural Society to be held in Raleigh in October:

Ten Thousand Dollars in Premiums.
New and attractive Grounds.
Magnificent Buildings.
Accommodation for seating 8,000 people.
Railroad arrangements the most liberal ever made with any Agricultural or Mechanical Society in the State.
Articles for Exhibition transported FREE, and delivered from the cars within the Grounds.
Fare for passengers on Railroads in North Carolina 1½ cents per mile. Excursion trains from every direction, daily.—Special trains for passengers will run to the Grounds from the city every fifteen minutes. Fare only TEN CENTS.
Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.
Essay on the Cultivation of Cotton by DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Georgia.
Grand Prize distribution of BLOODED STOCK.
WESTON, the Great Pedestrian, in his wonderful Feats of Endurance.
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.
Single admission to the grounds, - 50c.
Single admission for children under 12 years of age. 25c.
Send for Premium List.
T. M. HOLT, *President.*
R. T. FULGHUM, *Secretary.*

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have secured the aid and co-operation of the three musical professors, Schneider, of St. Mary's School; Bauman, of the Peace Institute, and Dr. L. Von Meyerhoff, of the Baptist Female Seminary, in the inauguration of a Grand Musical Festival during Fair week.

J. Lindley & Son, Greensboro, N. C., will exhibit fruit trees.

J. M. Brower, Esq., of Mt. Airy, Surry county, enters one case home made shoes.

Col. T. M. Holt, of Alamance county will exhibit some splendid imported cattle.

Jacob F. Parrott & Co., of Lenoir county, will enter one of the finest Ayshire bulls in the South.

Timothy Herrick, Superintendent of Dinsmore Farm, Dutchess county, New York, will exhibit a splendid bull calf.

Messrs. Edwards, Broughton & Co., of Raleigh, will have on exhibition a printing press in operation on the Grounds.

Peter Henderson, of New York, will exhibit 500 Winter Roses, flowering plants, &c., different varieties, in small pots.

A telegram from E. Payson Weston, who is now enjourning at Long Branch, New Jersey, says, "you may depend on me as per agreement, Wednesday, Oct. 15." He will walk five miles, including half mile backward within one hour.

Salem will be represented as usual, but we fear not as fully as we would like, as there is considerable dissatisfaction with the Premium List. Inducements should be held out to mechanics and others, to enable them to go to the expense of preparing articles. Time is money with mechanics, and they should have a probability at least, of realizing enough from the premiums, to pay them for the time spent in getting them up.

Fairs for 1873.

As will be seen from the following list, there will be no lack of Fairs in North Carolina during the approaching Fall months. For the months of October and November Fairs will be held in this State as follows:

The Thirteenth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society will commence in Raleigh on the 13th day of October and continue six days. Ten Thousand Dollars in premiums will be offered.

Western North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, Salisbury. The third annual fair will commence on the 9th day of October and continue four days.

Central Agricultural Society of North Carolina, Henderson. The next fair will commence on the 7th day of October and continue three days.

Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, Weldon. The next fair will commence on the 28th of October and continue four days.

Cape Fear Agricultural Society, Wilmington. The fifth annual fair will commence on the 11th day of November and continue for four days.

Fair of the Carolinas, Charlotte. The third annual fair will commence on the 25th of November and continue four days.

And Goldsboro Agricultural Fair will commence on the 4th of November, and continue four days.

The following Fairs of adjoining States take place in October and November:

Virginia State Agricultural Society, Richmond, Va. The thirteenth exhibition will commence on the 28th of September and continue four days.

South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Columbia, S. C. The third annual fair will commence on the 4th of November and continue four days.

Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society, Norfolk, Va. The second annual fair will commence October 7th and continue four days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

West Africa.

Great Britain is drifting into a larger war in West Africa than was generally suspected. The conflict which has been raging between the Fantees and the Ashantees during some considerable time past threatens the safety of British territory at Cape Coast Castle. A Cabinet Council convened at Downing street yesterday for the consideration of the situation. Ministers decided to despatch Sir Garret Wolseley, with a staff of distinguished subalterns, to the interior of West Africa, and to reinforce and consolidate the royal forces now serving at the station. Queen Victoria will ally her power with that of the Fantees. Her Majesty's troops will march inward from the coast to the seat of the native tribal war, and, it is hoped, will return to the shore line head-quarters in March, 1874. The Ashantees must be driven back and the palatial town of Coomassie be burned.

Cuba.

The Cuban Insurgents still maintain a show of active military operations; but they should remember that Spain's difficulty is Cuba's opportunity, and profit by it accordingly. Now is their time or never.

England.

A dispatch from London states that the storm of Sunday and Sunday night was one of unprecedented severity. Accounts from numerous towns represent that the wind and lightning were appalling. Thousands of people refused to go to bed, lest their houses should be overwhelmed while they slept. A number of fires were kindled by the lightning, and many deaths are reported. Childrey Hall, near Cambridge, historically connected with the reign of Charles I., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

LONDON, August 27.—The trial of the Bank of England forgers has been concluded, the verdict being "guilty." They were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

France.

BREAD IN PARIS.—There is an ominous muttering among the dangerous classes against the high prices which they now have to pay for bread. This danger must be removed or there will be trouble which may be strong for the existing government. It was the bread question in Paris which precipitated the first French Revolution. Marie Antoinette wondered why, if the hungry people could not get bread, they did not eat cake; but she did not fully comprehend the difficulty, and we know what it cost her and the Bourbons.

During the past three months the French railroads have sold three hundred and sixty thousand tickets to religious pilgrims.

The French people remain firm in their determination to pay off the Prussian war indemnity in the month of October next.

Germany.

LONDON, August 28, 1873.—The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent at Leipsic, Germany, reports as follows:—The disturbances among the soldiers serving in garrison here are growing serious.

An inkling of the Commune.

The "social democrats" have the city in their control, and the military police are almost overpowered.

The people are taking the law in their own hands.

Of the 30,000 medals awarded to exhibitors at Vienna, 400 go to America. There is much dissatisfaction with the result of the exposition on account of irregularities and partialities shown.—The quantity of American goods which will be returned home will be very small. Most of the stuff will be sold here. The exhibitors have been leaving in crowds since the close of the exhibition.

Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 27.—Dispatches just received from Sydney, C. B., state that a terrible storm of wind and rain has been raging there since Monday, the greatest known at Cape Breton for years. All the harbors are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven ashore at Sydney. The farmers have suffered heavily. Many houses were blown down and the crops throughout the country devastated, and washed away.

The storm commenced at noon Monday, blowing fiercely from the southeast, with the barometer at 29. The wind changed suddenly to the east, sending a tidal wave ten feet high, sweeping towards the docks and wharves. The wind was blowing frightfully.

Spain.

The Spanish Belligerents continue active in their operations. Government forces are being moved in large bodies against the Carlists, and the Madrid Cabinet contemplates a new loan. The Prince of the Asturias is about so issue a proclamation. The paper will, of course, add to the difficulties of the existing complications.

BAYONNE, Aug. 30.—The Carlist forces have resumed the siege a Bilbon.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The government is powerless to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Carlists on the Cantabrian coast, because of the large force required to operate against the insurgents. It is reported that the Republicans have under advertisement the plan of issuing letters of Maryne, to private vessels to cruise on the bay of Biscay.

It is asserted that Hidalgo will be appointed Minister to the United States.

A rumor is current that Alfons, the Prince of Asturias, will shortly attempt the succession to the throne on Spanish soil.

Telegrams from the North announce the defeat of the Carlist under Saballes, after four hours fighting yesterday.

General Caucpos summoned the Carthegena insurgents to surrender. They answered by hoisting the black flag on their works. As yet the opposition before the town on the land side amounted to only slight skirmishes. It is reported that the insurgents have agreed, if hard pushed, to deliver up some of the forts to the Carlists, on the condition that all the Carlists at Valencia, some four thousand in number, will join the insurgents in an attack on the Republican troops.

The Carlists have entered the town of Cantavizi, threatening Caspe in the province of Saragossa. There is trouble relative to the removal of the Spanish ironclads, Almanza and Victoria. The insurgents threaten to fire on the British fleet if the ironclads are removed without previous understanding with them.

A huge Forgery of Central Railroad Bonds has been discovered. The extent to which they have been placed on the market, it is feared, will reach two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A man named Williamson is wanted, and a broker named Brown has been arrested. An impression, founded on a long connection with the "street," points to Mr. Brown being an innocent dupe of the abler schemer. The forgery seems to have been ably planned, and the forged bonds were hardly distinguishable from the genuine ones except by experts. Like many other able villainy, it was discovered, however. It is now in the hands of the detectives, whom we would stimulate in their endeavors to unearth a conspiracy fraught with such evil to the commercial community. They have a chance to distinguish themselves. The extent to which the various firms have been victimized it is at present impossible to state. The keenness with which financial men will scrutinize their bonds tomorrow will recall to many the old "wild-cat" times, when a sharp detector was necessary to every broker's and banker's office.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Says the Charlotte *Observer* of the 30th inst.: "We have received a letter from Gen. Rufus Barringer, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the condition of his brother, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, (who is sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia,) is greatly improved, and that hopes are now entertained of his recovery. This will be cheering news to the many friends of the Hon. Mr. Barringer throughout the State.

[Since the above was put in type, we regret to learn, by Wednesday morning's mail, that Hon. D. M. Barringer breathed his last on Monday.]

U. S. Deputy Marshal Deaver and Jas. L. Mast, Lieutenant commanding the squad that shot Gardener in McDowell last week, were arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Clarke and required to give a $5,000 bond for their appearance at court.

[If the newspaper reports of the conduct of these officials in a raid among the distilleries in McDowell county, be true, it was a most disgraceful affair.]

The farmers of Rockingham county are complaining of the invasion of their tobacco fields by the grand army of tobacco worms. Some say they never saw young worms and eggs more numerous.—*Madison Enterprise.*

The Raleigh *News* says: The extensive steam saw mill of Messrs. Wilson & Shober, at Greensboro, was entirely destroyed by fire Friday morning at 4 o'clock, A. M. Loss about $4,900; insured for $1,500. The North Carolina handle works lost about $400 worth of machinery that was stored in the mill, which was not insured.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is raging fearfully at Millsville, Kentucky, there having been fifteen deaths in one morning.

COUNTERFEIT.—There is a very dangerous counterfeit of the $500 legal tender notes in circulation, calculated to deceive even the most practical experts.

Fifty vessels were wrecked off Magdalena Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the gale of the 21st.

The Atlantic & Richmond Air Line Railroad has been completed through from Charlotte to Atlanta.

A circular has been issued by the war department fixing the standard height for recruits in the United States army as follows: For artillery and infantry, five feet and four inches and upwards; for cavalry, not less than five feet ten inches. This regulation is not applicable to musicians or to recruits for colored regiments.

A Terrible Battle.

A Peddler Nearly Eaten up by Dogs.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of August 21st says:

Yesterday morning, a peddler of dry goods and notions, named Norton Freeman, living in Hamtramck, arrived by the cars from Clinton county, being a wretched sight to look upon. A week ago yesterday, while driving his wagon through the country a few miles north of Ovid, Clinton county, he stopped and got down to drink at a creek crossing the highway. As he rose up from the creek he was bitten in the leg by a large dog, which had come softly up behind him, and Freeman saw two other good-sized dogs near the wagon. He sprang for his vehicle, when the three dogs made at him together, and his shouts and their yells started the horse off on a trot. The peddler was bitten seven or eight times before he found anything with which he could defend himself, and then he got hold of a stick about five feet long, which could be easily handled. The dogs retreated as he picked up the stick, but when Freeman sought to gain the road they all sprang for him. He says that he struck to kill, and knocked each brute down in turn, but as fast as knocked down they would spring up and attack him again. Within five minutes after the battle opened, the peddler's hands were red with blood, and blood was running down into his boots, but by a fortunate blow he so disabled one of the smaller dogs that the brute had to draw out of the fight. There was a rest again of four minutes, and Freeman walked slowly back into a fence corner and exchanged his club for a better one. Without a movement on his part the two dogs attacked him again, one biting at his legs, and the other leaping for his throat. The latter animal caught his teeth in the peddler's shoulder, and tore away all that side of the man's coat, and made a wound in the flesh which will be weeks in healing. Freeman was dragged down and both of the dogs were on him at once, though he managed to shake them off and regain his feet. A blow from his club dashed out the larger dog's eye, and the brute ran round and round in a circle, howling so fearfully that the other dog ran away. Watching his chance, Freeman hit the crippled dog which killed it, and then he crawled down to the creek and fainted away. Some men came along in a wagon and discovered him, and he was taken to a farm-house and cared for. On his left leg there are nine wounds from the teeth of the dogs; on the right sleeve, on the right arm five; on the left arm, three; on the back, three; on the shoulder two; on the face, two; on the right foot, two; on the right hand, five; on the left, two, and one on the back of the head, making in all forty-five distinct and seperate bites. Some are more "nips," drawing a little blood, and making the flesh black and blue, while others looked as if the dog had "chanked" the flesh. The dogs were each by the farmers, and they could not identify the brutes as being owned anywhere within five miles of the spot where they attacked Freeman. He offered no provocation for the attack, having even no hint of their presence before being bitten. The deepest wounds were cauterised, and Freeman anticipates no greater misfortune than the loss of a month's time.

A Fight With Desperadoes on a Train in Missouri.

On the night of August [illegible] a gang of ruffians, eight or ten in number, invaded a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad bound for Kansas City from St. Louis. The train was within four miles of Holden at the time, and had temporarily stopped for the purpose of having some obstructions which were found on the track removed. These obstructions were placed there by the gang mentioned with the view of throwing the train from the track, for no sooner had the cars come to a halt than they boarded the rear car. When the train started the conductor entered the car in which they were and demanded their fares. They refused to pay, giving as a reason that they were a vigilance committee in search of horse theives, and declaring their purpose to search the passengers. The conductor told them that unless they could show their authority they could not search anybody on that train, whereupon the ruffians swore that they would draw their weapons, and said that they were prepared. Each man was armed with two navy revolvers, and as affairs began to assume a threatening aspect the conductor turned to the passengers, declared that the purpose of the gang was robbery, and said that if enough of the passengers were armed, and would stand by him he would prevent the design of the ruffians. Immediately the passengers to the number of fifteen drew revolvers and ranged themselves with the conductor. The women and the children hurried from the car, and the field was left clear for what promised to be a desperate encounter. But at the sight of the revolvers in the hands of the passengers the desperadoes flinched and began a parley among themselves. Before they had decided upon what course to pursue the train reached Holden. Here the gang proposed to leave the car in a body, followed by the passengers, who were fearful that they might fire upon them through the windows. As they reached the platform one of the gang turned and commenced to curse the passengers, saying that they dared not shoot, accusing them of being accomplices of horse thieves, &c. Then he made a motion as if to draw his revolver, which was strapped to his hip. As he did so one of the passengers shot him dead in his tracks. His companions turned to flee, and a shower of balls was sent after them, wounding another, who also dropped. The passengers then laid the dead desperado upon a plank at the station-house, placing his revolver upon his breast, and resumed their places on the train, which rapidly sped away on its way to Independence. The conductor says that this was the third time that a similar gang had boarded his train with intentions of robbery. The ruffians are believed to be the remnants of the old bushwhackers who during the war infested that part of Missouri.

Frightful Scene on a German Scaffold.

On the 11th of July Anna Priester, aged 32, and Frederica Ruppert, 27, were beheaded at Dessau, in the German Duchy of Anhalt. Both were married, and conspicuous among the vast crowds that witnessed their last moments were their husbands. Anna Priester and Fredericka Ruppert had paid a visit to the aged widow Garnig on the 12th of April. The old woman had shown them a large casket filled with precious stones, and after they had left her they determined to return and appropriate her valuables. They found the widow in bed, and smothered her to death by pressing a pillow upon her head. They obtained the precious stones and other valuables, but on the following morning they were arrested, and soon after convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Their life in prison was an almost unbroken series of sickening scenes of fear and despair. On the morning of the day of their death executioner Pritsier entered the cell. After tying their hands to their backs and connecting their feet with a short leather strap, he cut off the upper part of their dresses exposing their necks. During this operation they begged the headsman piteously to have mercy on them. The executioner tried to comfort them, but when they left the cell their cries of anguish and distress could be heard all over the prison. When they arrived on the scaffold, the executioner's assistants had to support them. The death warrants were read, and the headsman motioned Anna Priester to advance. The wretched woman threw herself on her knees and cried in a piercing tone, "Mercy! mercy!" She had to be dragged up to the block, when her head was quickly fastened. The headsman took his axe from a leather case. He tried the edge of the blade, and then rapidly stepped up to the left side of the block. He looked a moment at the white neck of the woman, whose body was moving convulsively all the time. Then he lifted the axe and struck. The blow had done its work well, for the head of Anna Priester rolled down, while her trunk rose up, a thick stream of blood spouting into the air.

Meanwhile Fredericka, upon witnessing this horrible spectacle, had fainted away, and the doctor had to hold hartshorn under her nose before she re-awoke to consciousness. She was already more dead than alive when her head was fastened to the block. A second or two after and her head, too, had been severed from the trunk.

And then ensued a still more revolting scene. Large numbers of the bystanders hastened on the scaffold and tried to gather some of the blood of the victims in teacups or tin vessels, the superstitious in certain parts of Germany believing that the blood of executed females is a certain remedy for diseases otherwise incurable.

A lady, representing herself as the granddaughter of the great Napoleon, has taken possession of the Bonaparte mansion at Bordentown, N. J., and refuses to leave it. She is apparently a woman of refinement, a fluent talker, and issues orders to the occupants in an imperial tone. The agent of the property is now absent, and those who have charge while he is away are placed in a quandary as to what action they will take in reference to this strange lady, who will not leave peaceably, and who cannot be turned out forcibly.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 27.—Last night the steamer Ruby, with 182 head of cattle aboard, bound for New Orleans, stranded at the cattle pen below this city. The boat is a total loss. One hundred head of cattle were drowned. It appears that the cattle stampeded, when the larboard railing was put, and the cattle on that side jumped ashore, leaving all the weight on the other guard, which swamped her. The cattle are insured in New Orleans for $2,000.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

We were shown a few days ago by Mr. Jos. Wimberly, an heirloom that has been in his mother's family for two hundred and sixty-three years. It is a quaint and handsome snuff-box, made of silver with a pearl top and lined with gold with this inscription upon the inner side of the pearl top, "Marg't Bond, 1610." Marg't Bond was the great grandmother of Mr. Wimberly's mother and the box had been constantly handed down from her through the successive generations until it has come into the hands of the present holder. The next owner will be Miss Maggie Whitfield, Mrs. Wimberly's grand-daughter.—*Tarboro Enquirer.*

The Newbern *Times* says: The Treasury Department has just completed a contract with Mr. James Boyle, of this city, for the construction of ten life-saving stations, to be erected on the coast between Hatteras Inlet and Cape Henry. The buildings are to be fine structures, two stories high, and furnished in a complete manner. The plans are indicative of great strength and durability, and are to be occupied each by four men and a captain, and will be furnished with a complete life-saving apparatus, including life boats, a mortar for throwing lines, &c.

The work on the Fair grounds at Raleigh is progressing finely; 120 hands are employed. The whole will be completed by the middle of September. This will have been the work of ninety working days; a wonderful work, converting a barren old field into a highly ornamented and beautiful park, with a half mile race track, and containing handsome and extensive buildings, requiring in their construction a million feet of lumber. We gather this from the State Agricultural *Journal.*

The Newbern *Times* inform us that the bears are committing depredations of a very destructive character upon the corn fields in the eastern part of Craven and Pamlico counties. Some of the farmers who have extensive fields of corn in the rich swamp lands, and who expected a large yield, will not harvest enough for their own family use, so great is the destruction by these wild animals. One of these monsters was killed recently at Dawson's Creek, weighing over four hundred pounds, and in his stomach was found more than a peck of corn.

At the recent meeting of the stock-holders of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R., at Statesville, Messrs. John Davidson, M. A. White, C. A. Carlton, T. J. Moore, D. A. Caldwell, H. H. Harper and Wm. Johnson were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Board of Directors Col. Wm. Johnston was elected President of the company for the ensuing year.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says:—Mr. Thomas C. Dixon of Alamance Co., while at work at Long's Mills in Randolph county, fell from a scaffold to the rocks in the bed of the stream below, breaking his right arm and thigh, and sustaining other very serious injuries.—

His situation was critical at last accounts.

Mr. J. A. Jones, of Raleigh will canvass the West in the interest of the *Sentinel.* He is duly authorized to collect all monies due the office, to contract for advertisements and to solicit new subscriptions.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: A resolution is now pending before the Board of City Commissioners, which proposes to relieve from taxation, for ten years, all woolen and cotton factories which may be established in Raleigh. The resolution will no doubt be adopted.

A carriage horse of Jno. Branch, Esq., near Enfield, was taken with hydrophobia Sunday, and died Monday.—He was quite ferocious, biting and kicking at everything that came in his reach. The horse was bitten by a mad dog last year.

Mrs. E. A. Dargan, wife of Gen. A. J. Dargan, died in Wadesboro on the 25th inst.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise.

Corn,	65 a	Salt Liverpool	1 80 a 1 85
Wheat,	1 80 a 1 65	" American,	0 00
Flour	3 80 a 4 00	Candles ads.	20 a 25
Meal,	2 a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0 00 a 1 25
Chop,	1 1/2 a 2	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Bacon,	12 a 15	Shootings, Fries'	A. 11
Pork,	7 00 a 8 00	"	B. 12
Lard,	11 a 12	Yarn, Fries, per ban	1.50
Eggs,	12 a 15	Iron,	5 1/2 a 6
Molasses,	35 a 40	Nails,	7 a 8
Cheese Fls.	18 a 25	Hides, green,	Dry 20
" Mount.	18 a 00	Tallow,	10 a 12
Butter,	20 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	70 a 00	Clover Seed,	
Apples, green,	50 a 0.00	Home grown,	0.00 a 0.00
" dried,	1 50 a 1 75	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, w.	50 a 00	Brick,	8.00 a 10.00
" Irish,	50 a 00	Shingles,	
Coffee,	25 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
Sugar,	10 a 14	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 50
" crushed,	15 a 18	Eggs,	3 a 4

Green Peaches 50 a 75—dry, 15 a 18.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

Lugs—Common,	6 50	to 7 00
" Medium,	7 00	to 7 50
Leaf—Common,	8 00	to 9 00
" Medium,	9 00	to 11 50
Bright Smokers—Common,	9 00	to 11 00
" Fancy,	12 00	to 16 00
Wrappers—Common,	9 00	to 12 00
" Good to Fine,	12 00	to 25 00
" Fancy,	25 00	to 50 00

Market active, demand increasing.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs—Medium,	6 00	to 7 00
" Good,	7 00	to 8 00
" Common Bright,	7 00	to 9 00
" Fancy Smoker,	15 00	to 18 00
Leaf—Common Red,	6 00	to 7 00
" Good,	9 00	to 10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00	to 25 00
" Good Bright,	25 00	to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	60 00	to 80 00

New York, Sept. 25—Cotton, 20 a 20¼
Flour, $5 40 to $7 00; Corn, 68 a 69
Wheat, 1 60 a 1 70; Gold, 111 a 000; Bonds
N. C. old, 00 a 00; new 00 a 00.

Charleston, Sept. 25—Cotton 00 0 00
Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Wheat, 1 50 a 1 60; Corn white, 00 a 60, yellow, 00 a 70; Oats, 46 a 49
Bacon, 8 a 10; Whisky, 1 00 a 1 05; Lard 10¼ a 10
Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00
Wheat, red 1 65 a 1 90, white, 2 00 a 2 32
Corn, 75 a 76; Bacon, hog, round, 10a 11,
Cincinnati, Sept. 26—Sugar, 12 a 13
Flour, 4 25 a 4 85; Corn, 46 a 70; Oats, 45 a 50
Wheat, 1 50 a 1 60; Whisky, 00 a 0 00
Peas, 75 a 100; Lard, 00 a 00.
Fayetteville, August 27.—Spirits, 12½ to 14
Flour, 00 a 00; Corn, 00 a 00; Oats, 00 a 00
Bacon, 11 a 12; Wheat, 00 a 00; Lard, 13 a 15
Whisky, 1 25 a 1 75; Rosin, 00 a 00; Tar, 00 a 00
Cotton, 00 a 00.
Richmond, August 26.—Flour, 6 75 a 7 65
Corn, 75 a 77; Oats, 45 a 50; Superfine 7 25 a 7 50

LOCAL ITEMS.

PAY UP.—The *Arkansas Statesman* uses the following trenchant verse in urging its delinquent subscribers to pay up. We commend the forcible words of our cotemporary to those who *owe us* for subscription and otherwise. We need money.

"To avoid proceedings unpleasant,
We wish you would pay what is due;
If you do you'll oblige us at present,
If you don't then we'll oblige you."

A good place for "Young Ducks" was our Depot, after the heavy rains last week. The water was standing in pools around the buildings, and ducks gaily quacked their delight as they sailed about and dived for angle worms.

The Railroad track was badly washed last week. On Tuesday evening last the train was detained by a heavy land slide on the track. Another tremendous slide on Wednesday morning, with a prospect of several more shortly.

We were pleased to see Major Robt. Bingham, Principal of the Bingham School, in town on Saturday last. He is looking well, and a number of his students, also present, were as clever and well behaved a set of young men as we ever met. Long may this time-honored institution flourish.

PATTERSON & Co., offer extraordinary inducements to their friends and the public to buy Fall and Winter supplies at reduced rates. These goods are all right, and will be as fashionable this winter as last. These liberal deductions are made to make room for their new Fall and Winter purchase. See advertisement.

WE WERE ASKED a few days ago whether we were in earnest about the lighting up of the streets. Most assuredly we are, and again urge its early accomplishment.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.—We are in regular receipt of this interesting publication, but regret to learn that it is not receiving that support which it merits. Col. S. D. Pool is making efforts through the above named journal to preserve the war record of North Carolinians, and his publication should be found in every family in the State and preserved, otherwise many important facts relative to the late war might be forgotten or lost. Address S. D. Pool, Newbern, N. C., inclosing two dollars for the paper for one year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR SEPTEMBER is received, containing a large amount of useful material, adapted to the season. The ground covered by its contents is wide and varied, both the practical and the scientifib aspects of agriculture being kept in view. The publishers offer extra inducements to new subscribers for 1874.

Published by Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at $1.20 a year or at $1 in clubs of five or more. Specimen numbers will be sent free.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The following are the proceedings of the Commissioner's Court, held on Monday and Tuesday:

A. E. Conrad, appointed as County Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of H. Marshall, came into Court and qualified as such.

Samuel B. Stauber was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

No Railroad tax laid.

The following is the list of Jurors drawn for Fall Term of the Superior Court:

First Week.

F. M. Pratt, Wm. R. Griffith, Lewis Leinback, Wm. H. Wheeler, Thos. Lashmit, J. G. Fulton, Geo. A. Hauser, John Crater, Augustine Shore, E. F. Reynolds, W. M. Lancaster, J. T. Miller, Alfred Ebert, Bahnson Conrad, George Mock, Sr., R. L. Craft, S. S. Speas, Wm. M. Morris, J. M. Stafford, Len Philips, E. C. Harper, Andrew McGee, D. S. Lehman, Nathan Thomas, J. W. Kreegar, S. E. Butner, J. Y. Standiford, Henry Smith, Fuel Linville, Chas. T. Pope, Peter Hasten, Thos. Fishel, John Boyer, Wm. M. Madaris, R. A. Jenkins, V. W. Perry.

Second Week.

Charles Barrow, Wm. Vance, Wm. H. Linville, W. G. Korner, Jo Beeson, Thos. Spaugh, Leven G. Stroupe, George Porter, James E. Young, W. R. Snider, Sandford Snider, L. S. Grabbs, John Deates, Augustine Smith, W. A. Jones, B. R. Hester, G. H. Dull, A. E. Butner.

ANOTHER SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION AND PICNIC arrived at the Depot on Saturday morning last, from Mebanesville, Company's Shops, and other neighboring points, numbering about

THIRTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE

and representing four counties. Immediately after the arrival of the train, a procession was formed which marched to the Methodist Church at Winston, and after the usual complimentary ceremonies, proceeded to the Public Square in Salem, headed by the

SALEM BRASS BAND,

where they enjoyed the repast brought with them for the occasion, tables and benches having been placed in the Square by our citizens for the accommodation of the excursionists.

The stand occupied by the Band was decorated with an elegant bouquet of flowers and plants of beautifully marked foliage, while in front, just below the bouquet appeared the word

WELCOME,

neatly painted on a broad field of white.

It was indeed a gay and festive scene, the music by the Band enhancing the pleasures of the occasion very much, as the airs were well chosen and equally well executed.

During the afternoon, the Church near by, was thrown open, and Prof. E. W. Lineback entertained a large number of persons with choice selections of sacred music on the noble old organ, whose peals had reverberated within the walls for upwards of

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS.

The number of people in town, including the excursionists, was estimated at

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

The streets were lined with wagons, carriages and vehicles of every description. Melons, Peaches, Pears, Grapes and a variety of other fruits of the season, were abundant. The weather was beautiful, and the balmy breezes of departing summer gave a zest to the enjoyments.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS OF SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY

were open for the visitors, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to spend a short time in this sylvan retreat.

THE GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY

came in for their share of visitors and many passed through this beautiful grove of cedars on their return to the depot.

The only regrets we heard expressed were that the time was far too short to do justice to the many places of interest in our city.

Shortly after three o'clock the train left, homeward bound. The roadside for nearly a mile from the depot was alive with groups of ladies and gentlemen, and the welkin rang with mutual cheers of good will and farewell.

Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion, and all were highly delighted.

It is not generally known that we have a "Washington Room" in Salem Hotel, occupied by General George Washington, while visiting this place in his memorable Southern tour of 1791. The room is in the original brick building and just above the office of the Hotel. A heavy beam was placed across the ceiling of the office, in order to prevent any mishap to the large number of people who visited the first President of the United States. The beam is there yet, and Mr. Butner will gladly show this interesting room to any visitors to our city.

The following is a brief sketch of the ceremonies on that occasion, copied from a little volume, now out of print, entitled "The Moravians in North Carolina:"

"On May 31st, 1791, Salem was visited by the first President of the United States, *George Washington*, then on a visit to Alexander Martin, Governor of North Carolina. Gen. Washington spent a day among the Moravians, visiting the houses of the single Brethren and single Sisters, and in the evening attending service in the church. The President seemed to take an especial interest in the water works by which the town was supplied with water. [These works are still in operation.]

"The following address was presented to him on June 1st:

"*To the President of the United States:*

"Happy in sharing the honor of a visit from the illustrious President of the Union to the Southern States, the Brethren of Wachovia humbly beg leave, upon this joyful occasion, to express their highest esteem, duty, and affection for the great patriot of this country.

"Deeply impressed as we are with gratitude to the great author of our being for his unbounded mercies, we cannot but particularly acknowledge His gracious providence over the temporal and political prosperity of the country, in the peace whereof we do find peace, and wherein none can take a warmer interest than ourselves, in particular when we consider that the same Lord that preserved your precious person in so many imminent dangers has made you in a conspicuous manner an instrument in his hands to forward that happy constitution, together with those improvements whereby our States begin to flourish, over which you preside with the applause of a thankful nation.

"Whenever, therefore, we solicit the protection of the Father of Mercies over this favored country, we cannot but fervently implore His kindness for your preservation, which is so intimately connected therewith.

"May this gracious Lord vouchsafe to prolong your valuable life as a further blessing and an ornament of the constitution, that by your worthy example the regard for religion be increased, and the improvements of civil society encouraged.

"The settlements of the United Brethren, though small, will always make it their study to contribute as much as in them lies to the peace and improvement of the United States, and all the particular parts they live in, joining their ardent prayers to the best wishes of this whole continent that your personal as well as domestic happiness may abound, and a series of successes may crown your labors for the prosperity of our times and an example to future ages, until the glorious reward of a faithful servant shall be your portion.

"Signed, in behalf of the United Brethren in Wachovia,

"FREDERICK WILLIAM MARSHALL,
"JOHN DANIEL KŒHLER,
"CHRISTIAN LEWIS BENZIEN.

"*Salem, the 1st of June, 1791.*

To which the President of the United States was pleased to return the following answer:

"*To the United Brethren of Wachovia:*

"GENTLEMEN: I am greatly indebted to your respectful and affectionate expression of personal regard, and I am not less obliged by the patriotic sentiment contained in your address.

"From a society whose governing principles are industry and the love of order, much may be expected towards the improvement and prosperity of the country in which their settlements are formed, and experience authorizes the belief that much will be obtained.

"Thanking you with grateful sincerity for your prayers in my behalf, I desire to assure you of my best wishes for your social and individual happiness.

"G. WASHINGTON."

A copy of the above address and the answer of Gen. Washington in his own handwriting, are on file among the archives of Salem.

We see that PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our town, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and has it has a large sale. 3m.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Accident at Hall's Ferry.

On Friday morning, August 29th, Frank Potts, aged about 19 years, son of John Potts, residing near Farmington, was drowned by jumping off or leaving the boat at the ferry before it was properly landed. The particulars are as follows: The boat hit the bank about nine inches above the regular landing place. Until then the horse stood quiet, but after striking the boat against the land at that point, the horse seemed to become restless. The ferryman told another young man to push the boat off so that it might come in at the proper landing. The young man did so, and the ferryman in going to hitch the boat at the proper place was knocked out of the boat by the horse or shafts of the wagon, leaving the boat near the bank. The young man Potts, thinking, no doubt, he would come out safely, led his horse out of the boat in the water and was drowned, the horse also sharing the same fate.

Diligent search was made for the body that evening and the two days following, but only the horse and wagon could be found. Monday morning about 5½ o'clock I went to the river and was looking for the body on the dam some 200 yards below the ferry, when I discovered the body come up about 20 feet below the dam. I immediately procured some help, rescued the body and sent it home to the parents. A sad and painful accident.

Respectfully, C. A. H.

Sept. 1st, 1873.

The father of the unfortunate young man witnessed the scene from the opposite side of the river.

"*Were Wrongs Righted*" will appear on our first page next week.

RALEIGH SENTINEL.—Mr. J. A. Jones is canvassing the Western portion of the State in the interest of the *Sentinel*.

We acknowledge the receipt of some fine specimens of grapes, peaches and pears, the growth of the Yadkin Valley Orchard and Nursery. Mr. Craft, the worthy Superintendent, has had a large experience in fruit raising, and the Nurseries are extensive and well stocked with well grown and healthy trees, carefully selected with an eye to the wants of this and neighboring States. The sales of this Nursery have been large, and the trees have given general satisfaction.

☞ The Handle Factory at the Wachovia Mills is in full operation, and cash is paid at all times for good Hickory Timber, free of black streaks and knots, cut 37 inches in length, and from 8 to 20 inches or more in diameter at the small end; though when the timber is as large as 18 or 20 inches it pays the seller better to split it out. Measures and information for same given at the Factory. ‡

Surry Court opened on Wednesday morning last, Judge Cannon not arriving before that time, having missed railroad connections.

THE NEWS.—The Raleigh *Daily News* appears in a new dress, evident signs of prosperity.

☞ See prospectus of "Scrap Book," below.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. WILLIAM K. EARLY, of Carroll county, Va., to Miss MARY LOUISA BELO, of Salem, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Sept. 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Lucenia Butner, Mrs. Sarah M. Glass, Miss Pee Horn, Miss Coar Helper, Mrs. Cristena Huff, Miss Sally F. Keer, Miss Elen Lasse, Mrs. Jane Moore, Care of John M. Walker, Mrs. Deely Sulervan, Miss Sallie L. Tally, Mrs. Julia A. Whicker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

J. K. Brown, Jacob Bitting, W. W. Bowman, James Cornish, Henry Holland, Millard F. Huff, William Jones, (Col.) H. A. Lane, Adwood Latia, T. J. Mock, Edward Pettus, Jasper Pickard. W. W. Petterson, S. Perry, E. P. Renolds. Samuel Truxler, Wilson & Warddell, Wm. R. Willard.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

[PROSPECTUS.]

THE SCRAP BOOK.

We propose to publish, as soon as sufficient encouragement is received, a Monthly Magazine bearing the above title, containing sixteen large pages, and will be devoted to choice literature, illustrated with fine wood engravings of landscapes, ideal groups, animals, birds, &c., &c.

Our section needs a periodical of pure literature, particularly for the rising generation, and in order to place it within the reach of everybody, we offer it at the low price of

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Surely every body can spare fifty cents a year for mental gratification. We guarantee a magazine of pure and unexceptionable literature, calculated to elevate and improve our taste for reading.

A limited number of advertisements will be admitted on the cover, at the following rates:

Four lines for six months,	$3 00
One inch for six months,	5 00
Two inches, six months,	10 00
Three inches, six months,	15 00

The prominence which will be given the advertisements will make it an excellent medium for business men to communicate with the public.

Address "SCRAP BOOK,"
Salem, N. C.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Zevely's Drug Store,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

WATER WHEEL.

N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE

Has been tested at YORK, PA., by D. M. ETTINGER, C. E., and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by JAS. EMMERSON, M. E.

☞ For Pamphlet and Test Report, address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SUGAR
AT LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Aug. 21, J. L. FULKERSON.

A Pair of Fine Mules
FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to purchase a pair of heavy dark bay mules, sixteen hands high, five years old, can be accommodated by addressing

P. H. POINDEXTER,
East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C. ju.31-4w

Richmond & Danville Railroad,
(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

Transportation Department,
Company Shops, N. C., July 31, 1873.

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH
To Take Effect August 1st, 1873.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		4.40 P. M.
Kernersville	5.15 P. M.	5.30
Friendship,	6.05	6.10
New Garden,	6.27	6.29
Salem Junction,	6.47	6.48
Greensboro,	7.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		11.20 P. M
Salem Junction,	11.33 P. M.	11.34
New Garden,	11.52	11.54
Friendship,	12.11 A. M.	12.16
Kernersville,	12.51	1.05 A. M.
Salem,	1.40 A. M.	

Aug. 7-32. W. H. GREEN, Master Transportation.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

:o:

DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. ☞ Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagonere and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL,
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

That Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and bettter reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia. Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style o putting up. Aug. 7,-32.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

EVERY PURCHASER OF STORE GOODS

IS INTERESTED IN KNOWING THAT

PATTERSON & CO

STILL CONTINUE TO KEEP A VERY LARGE

MISCELLANEOUS AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE,

which they offer at exceedingly low prices. Goods not on hand will be ordered. **PATTERSON & CO.,** are also paying the highest market prices for

Dried Fruit and Blackberries.

Patterson & Co.

in order to make room for the

FALL PURCHASE,

offer extraordinary bargains in all goods, especially

DRESS GOODS,

carried over from last season.

These Goods are not damaged in the least and are perfect in every respect. Many of the styles will be fashionable this winter, and parties

WILL SAVE MONEY

TO BUY THEIR WINTER SUPPLIES NOW, Customers, Friends and Strangers are requested to call and examine our goods. In every case we will endeavor to make prices so **INVITING** that a purchase will be the manifest interest of every one.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1873.

SUMMER, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS ADDING SOME NEW ATTRACTIONS, MORE OR LESS,

EVERY WEEK,

TO HIS FINE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The GRASS SUITINGS are NICE and CHEAP.

The FINE PIQUE WELTS are sold at prices below cost of importation, and newest styles of

WHITE GOODS, CALICOES, &c.,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

KID GLOVES,

A "LEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GO TO WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

☞ They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. C. C. SMITH, Auctioneer

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON.

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,-29-6m.

LIVERY STABLE!

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that their **Livery and Sale Stable,** Salem, N. C., is in full operation, and supplied with good horses and vehicles for hire. Parties arriving by Railroad sent to any point at low rates.

Horses bought and sold and taken on Livery.

DOUTHIT & CO.

☞ Office at the Store of R. A. Wommack & Co.
July 24, 1873. 30-3m

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes,
GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,
1310 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Aug. 28, 1873.—35-3m.

HARVEY & JONES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
July 17, 1873

Poetry.

A Gem from Fanny Forrester.

Give me my old seat, mother,
With my head upon thy knee;
I've passed through many a changing scene
Since thus I sat by thee.
Oh! let me look into thine eyes—
Their meek, soft, loving light
Falls, like a gleam of holiness,
Upon my heart to-night.

I've not been long away, mother;
Few suns have rose and set
Since last a tear-drop on thy cheek
My lips in kisses met.
'Tis but a little time, I know,
But very long it seems,
Though every night I come to thee,
Dear mother, in my dreams.

The world has kindly dealt, mother,
By the child thou lor'st so well;
Thy prayers have circled round her path,
And 'twas their holy spell
Which made their path so dearly bright—
Which strewed the roses there—
Which gave the light and cast the balm
On every breath of air,

I bear a happy heart, mother,
A happier never beat;
And, even now, new buds of hope
Are bursting at my feet.
Oh! mother, life may be a breath,
But if such dreams are given,
While at the portals thus we stand,
What are the truths of heaven?

I bear a happy heart, mother,
Yet, when fond eyes I see,
And hear soft tones and winning words,
I ever think of thee.
And then the tear my spirit weeps,
Unbidden fills my eye;
And like a homeless dove, I long
Unto thy breast to fly.

Then I am very sad, mother,
I'm very sad, mother,—
I'm very sad and lone—
Oh! there's no heart whose inmost fold
Opes to me like thine own!
Though sunny smiles wreathe blooming lips,
While love tones meet my ear,
My mother, one fond glance of thine,
Were a thousand times more dear,

Humorous.

A Twelve Pound Lump.

When California was first settled, the precious metal was frequently found in nuggets; these were usually called "lumps" by the miner; whenever one was found the lucky man was soon made known, and numbers of less fortunate ones would hasten to his shanty, either to congratulate him and to a get a sight of the nugget or to persuade him to sell a part of his claim or to offer to work it on shares. A miner and his wife had long been located in the regions, and had not been very successful. He was one day presented by his wife with a bouncing baby which weighed twelve pounds. Some mischievous fellow started the report, that Jim Marsden had taken out a twelve pound lump. This intelligence which was circulated about two weeks after the event, caused great excitement—for many believed the story, and two strangers called at Marsden's house one day for the double purpose of seeing the "lump," and in hopes of effecting a bargain with Marsden. They reached the house, but Mrs. Marsden, only, was at home, when the following dialogue ensued;

"Madam, we are told that your husband took out lately a twelve pound 'lump'."

"You are correctly informed," said the lady, who saw that the gentlemen were quite sincere, having been deceived by the story circulated; and she being fond of a good joke did not undeceive them,

"Is he working the *claim* alone, Madam?"

"Yes sir,—save what help he gets from me," replied she, slightly blushing.

"Oh! then the spot is not far from here?"

"It is quite near," replied the lady.

"Can we see it?" asked they eagerly.

"Oh! no, I could not think of showing it to you," replied she.

"Then it is a secret place, Madam?"

"Quite private, I assure you gentlemen."

"How long has he been digging it?"

"Almost a year, sir."

"Had any one been digging there before him?" asked they.

"No indeed!" answered the lady with a violent blush.

"Do you think he would sell a part of the claim?"

"I am sure he would not."

"Have you the lump near by, Madam, and can we see it?"

"Certainly sir, here it is," said she uncovering the baby.

"Sold, by thunder!" cried they, as both rushed out of the shanty.

"Yes, take her and welcome," responded an Illinois farmer, when a young man asked for his blushing daughter. "She's run away with a schoolmaster, eloped with a showman, shot a wildcat, and whipped her mother, and the sooner you take her the better." The young man has gone to consult with his grand-mother.

ADJUSTMENT.—Bootmaker, (who has a great deal of trouble with his customer.) "I think, Sir, if you were to cut your corns, I could more easily find you a pair." Choleric old gentleman: "Cut my corns, Sir! I ask you to fit me a pair of boots to my feet, Sir! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!"

A beggar posted himself at the door of the Chancery Court, and kept saying, "A penny, please, sir! Only one penny, sir, before you go in!" "And why, mytman?" inquired a country gentleman. "Because, sir, the chances are that you will not have one when you come out."

Two men disputing about the pronunciation of the word "either"—one saying it was ee-ther, the other i-ther—agreed to refer the matter to the first person they met, who happened to be an Irishman, who confounded both by declaring "it's naythe, for its aythe."

When we asked a man a few days ago what induced him to make a law student of his son, he replied: "Oh, he always was a meddling little cuss, and I thought I'd let him try leading properly."

Now put your bait on the treacherous hook, swim quietly into the shady brook, for when the sunfish sees it squirm, he'll surely go for that angle worm.

A Western editor, with a true appreciation of the back pay grab, says there is one kind of "back pay," he highly favors—that of delinquent subscribers.

If a man has any religion worth having, he will do his duty and not make much about it. It is the empty kettle that rattles.

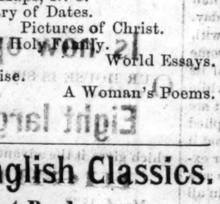
Agricultural.

Grape Culture in North Carolina

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Daily News* of the 18th instant contains a very interesting article, a report of a visit to Naw Ridgeway, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, to view the improvements that have been and are being made in that section by the Northern, English and French settlers. The *News* report says:

The original idea of building up a town, without anying, to support it, has been abandoned sometime since, and now the intention of those who have moved in this locality is to convert the whole section into a vast vineyard, for which purpose it is, in both soil and climate, so we were informed by intelligent French gardeners, barely second to the richest vine districts of southern France. To accomplish this end much has already been done. We found on the farm of Messrs. Labiaux & Clerc some 70,030 vines, of different varieties, the cuttings for which were imported from France this spring, they having been planted here during the month of April, and although these cuttings were some ninety days out of the ground, above ninety per cent. of them are living. This farm is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Clerc, a gentleman who has been the greater part of his life engaged in the business in the South of France and in California, and he expresses himself much pleased with the prospect of a happy success in his undertaking. Should the enterprise of these gentlemen succeed, they will not only have introduced into our midst the choicest French grapes, but will in two years be reaping a most handsome reward for their labors. They have also established several nurseries. A gentleman from the city of New York, Professor Dodsworth, has also planted some 40,000 of these French vines, and have them under the management of a skilled French gardener. He has also a large quantity of native grapes, and we noticed a small piece of land devoted to experimental purposes, in which there are eighteen varieties which are to be worked eighteen different ways. Mr. Petar, an Englishman who some fifteen months ago bought the old Ridgeway nursery, with the vineyard attached, has succeeded beyond his expectations, He is now shipping largely his Concord grape to the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston markets, and is netting at present 17 cents per pound. At this rate his vines would return him this reason $1 each. With from 790 to 1,000 vines to the acre, we consider this a handsome revenue. He has attached to his establishment a brewery, and manufactures beer of no mean quality. He has in his cellar some sparkling wine made from his Isabella grape. Probably we are not a good judge of ths quality of this wine, but must say that Mr. Petar was short several bottles after our visit.

ESTABLISHED 1827!



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New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

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Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
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May 19, 1871.

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The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
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First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
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STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

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THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
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NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
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McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment,
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
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Also the Extract Florine handkerchief can be had in any quantity;
Boquet Caroline,
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Jockey Club,
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Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

AT ZEVELY'S Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
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MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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&c., &c., &c.,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
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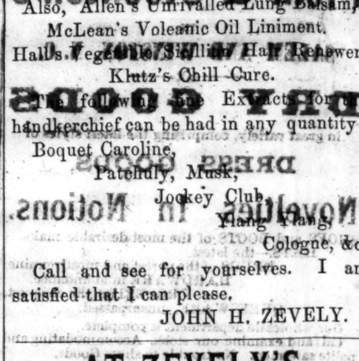

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
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FLUTES, FIFES,
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BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
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FOR
Chill and Fever Cure,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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GREAT REDUCTION
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THE Thea Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

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removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
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one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

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They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They are a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.
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GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN!
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
12,000 *CASH GIFTS* $1,500,000.
$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
Wednesday, December 3rd, 1873.
Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and bays on their back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.
At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The number of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,000
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000
TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to			$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22 Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manag. Gift Concert.
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 7, 1873.-32

KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.
It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

Of Kathairon Mr. Lyon's Kathairon was the first preparation introduced to the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. Thousands of imitations of the Original have appeared in the market, but the reputation of the Original, is unprecedented, and incredible. It increases the Growth and BEAUTY of the Hair. It is a delightful Dressing, a delicate Perfume, and prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and prevents dandruff, which often causes baldness. In the 19th CENTURY A.D., and 37th year of its existence, it is offered to the public at Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
PROF. LYON'S
KATHAIRON

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
J. M. PURNELL,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

MUSIC! A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

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SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

GALE'S COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER.
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SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery, that will lessen the labor on the farm. The undersigned, Proprietor of the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Salem, N. C., would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he is engaged in selling Labor-Saving Machinery, throughout the State of North Carolina ever since the close of the war, and feels confident that he understands the business, and persons wishing to purchase any kind of Labor Saving Machinery will consult their own interest by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere. He can furnish Machinery at Factory prices, which will be found to be as low as the lowest. He will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Machinery, &c., such as Mowing and Reaping Machines, Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills and Presses, Horse Powers, &c.—Threshing Machines, Cotton Gins, Feed Cutters and Cleaners, Horse Rakes, Sulky Hay Rakes, Grain Drills and Seeders, Plows and Castings, Harrows and Cultivators, Road Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Hay Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Hoes, Trace Chains, Belting, Leather and Rubber, Lace Leather, Rubber Packing, Steam Packing, Emery Wheels, Emery, Files, Rasps, Iron and Steel, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith Bellows, Blacksmith Coal, Hand Forges, Blacksmith Drills, Hand Planing Machines, Band Saw Machines, Scroll Sawing Machines, Band Saw Blades, Cutting Machines, Lawn Mowers, &c. He would make especial mention of the ADVANCE MOWER and REAPER, which he has sold over fifty machines the last two seasons in North Carolina. Any machine not found at manufacturers prices. Call on or address
CALDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and CARY HORSE POWER also the TRIPPLE GEAR HORSE POWER. Can also see them at the
G. A. BEGE, Proprietor of Salem Agricultural Works.
June 26, 1873-6-3m.

NISBWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW,
PRICE $30

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;
OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:
1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.
2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.
3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.
That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can, write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.
The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History, but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have added imperishable glory upon her.
I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.
Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause in this North Carolinian, her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."
General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.
In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.
My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.
Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.
The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.
STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

WM. H. BAILEY.
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Attorneys and Counsellors,
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John W. Maupin, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.-27-1m.

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Assets, over $35,000,000.00
Surplus over liabilities $5,132,088.33
Ratio of Expense to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the most safe Insurance for the least money.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 5, 1873.-23-3m.

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National Readers,
Spellers and Readers,
Dickens and Burton's Novels,
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The 24th annual session will open Sept. 25, 1873. One of the first Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Twenty-three teachers and officers. Scale large and buildings ample; health unsurpassed; feeble constitutions here restored. Pupils from all the States from Maryland to Texas. Board and College Tuition for scholastic year, $240. For catalogue of 54 pages address REV. W. A. HARRIS, President, Staunton, Va. 34-4w.

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Preparatory to the University of Virginia. H. A. Sroda (Math. Medalist U. Va.), Principal and Instructor in Mathematics. J. C. Brock, B. L. (U. Va., (recently Assistant Professor Latin U. Va.), Instructor in Greek, Latin, French, German and Botany.—This is one of the leading High Schools of Virginia, and presents many advantages incomparable with those of others. Students also received for the Summer. New session begins September 15, 1873.
For Catalogue address the Principal.

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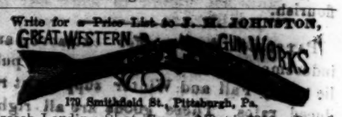
Needles and Attachments for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Cash orders promptly filled or sent per Express, C. O. D. Address D. G. MANWELL, Charlotte, N. C., Gen'l Agent of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

Write for Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,



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Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $15 to $150. Single Guns, $5 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large Discounts to Dealers or Clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

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WE OFFER THE MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to energetic men to sell Howe Sewing Machines in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.—We give exclusive county rights, furnish wagons and require no capital. Address THE HOWE MACHINE CO., Baltimore, Md.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A **FORTUNE.**—How! By speculating in **stocks** and **gold.** Capital, $10 to $100; will pay $100 to $1,000 a month. Full explanation sent free. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 30 Wall St., New York. Box 2282.

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Located at **Ashland,** the Home of Henry Clay and Old Transylvania. Six colleges in operation, with thirty professors, and 600 students from 28 States. Entire fees for collegiate year, $20, except in the Law, Medical and Commercial Colleges. Boarding from $2 to $5 per week. For Catalogue, address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price
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[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
For Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

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YADKINVILLE, N. C.
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. 3-1y.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP, Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour PEARL LARGE HOMINY, BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
at CROSLAND'S.
Dec. 5, 1872

ENGINE WANTED!
I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale, will please inform me as to price and condition of same.
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